

# Caledonian

No. 9333.

EDINBURGH,

## SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Writers Court, above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.  
THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due upon Insurances in the SUN FIRE OFFICE, at the present term of MID-SUMMER, being the 24th of June curi. are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Insurers are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, Writers Court, Edinburgh, where receipts are given, as usual, for old Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.



W. RAE BURN,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

At the Golden Fleece, Bridge-street, Edinburgh,

CONTINUES to DRESS LADIES, as usual; and make and sell all sorts of Ladies' Toupées, Cuihions, Curls, Chignons, Braids, &c.

Mr. RAE BURN has just erected a MILL for making HAIR-POWDER (drawn by a horse), which makes it considerably finer than any offered to the public.—The expence and care he has been at in erecting this machinery to serve his customers and the public in general, he hopes will meet with their utmost approbation, as he will venture to say, it is preferable to any invented for that purpose; and the powder is sold lower than any of equal quality in Scotland.

Families, and town and country dealers, who take quantities, will have a good discount for ready money.

Raeburn's Royal Pomatum for thickening the hair, pot and roll, 1s. each.

Common ditto, pot and roll, from 6d. to 3s. each.

Odoriferous Teeth Powder, 1s. per bottle. In boxes, 6d. & 1s. each.

Teeth Brûlées of all sorts, and Drap-gon-roots.

A Pomatum for destroying Nits in Naples ditto, 2s. per ounce.

With a great variety of Razors and Razor-straps, by the best makers; and a large quantity of other articles, just arrived from London by the fleet.

Likewise just come to hand, in the original package,

ESSENCES of all sorts, Orange Fleur Water, and Lavender ditto.

W. R. B.

Many other articles contained in hand bills to be had at the above shop: All sold at the most reasonable rates; with good allowance to town and country shop-keepers, who take quantities for retail.

Mr. RAE BURN begs leave to take this opportunity of returning his sincerest thanks to his customers, for the many favours they have conferred upon him; and he hopes, that by a faithful attention and diligence in the execution of their commands, he may be so fortunate as to be honoured with their future orders.

Just arrived from London, a fresh Cargo of ADAM'S SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,

TO be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS'S, Merchant, below The Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; and no where else in Scotland. Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.—At the above Place, Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s.

And, this day is published, price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also diagnostics stated for distinguishing those from other diseases; the efficacy of soapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases. Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.

By S. P. R. R. Y., SURGEON.

London: Printed for T. BECKET, London, &c.

THE following letter, lately published anonymously by the Earl of Bute, appears to be of so interesting a nature, and so likely to produce an accurate survey of Scotland, that we have thought the publication of it would be very acceptable to our readers.—At a time when our trade is hampered, and our resources diminished by an expensive war, and heavy taxes, it cannot but be of the highest importance to discover the utmost extent of our internal resources, and to point out those that have hitherto been unexhausted, and which may hereafter be improved for the augmentation of national opulence and vigour.

HINTS to the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES in SCOTLAND.

I HAVE observed, with pleasure, the progress of the Society lately instituted for the elucidation of the history, laws, and antiquities of Scotland.

If to the remains of antiquity alone, that are to be found in this country, the learned Society confine their researches, small will be the scope, and barren the field of enquiry; but if the extensive range, proposed in the plan of the institution, be followed out, and fully explored, I am persuaded that the transactions of the Society will become highly interesting and useful to the Public.

The great preliminary point to be gained in this, as well as every infant literary undertaking, is to excite a spirit of useful enquiry, and to call forth the efforts of diligent, learned, and ingenious persons, in various departments, and in different parts of the country, to furnish their aid to the general treasury of knowledge.

This point, however, is not easily attained, where novelty, prejudices, and the variety of a subject distract the minds of those whose zeal and exertions are necessary to give permanency and utility to a great and national attempt.

These considerations, added to the well-placed confidence I repose in the wisdom and candour of the members who compose the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, have induced me, in the sincerity of good-will, and the warmth of zeal, to throw out a few hints for the attainment of the indispensable objects I have been considering.

First, then, I shall beg leave to suggest, that, as the first

objects of enquiry, specified in the plan of the Society, is the ancient state of the country compared with the modern, the Society might do well, when their funds will permit, to offer an annual premium of a gold medal struck in commemoration of the institution, or such other reward as shall be thought more proper, to each of the twelve best accounts of a county parish in Scotland, digested under the following heads or sections, and nearly according to the following arrangement, accompanied with the particulars therein specified.

### Account of the Parish of A.

SECTION 1. The situation and boundaries of the parish, geographically and topographically described, with the names, ancient and modern, of the parish, and the principal places in it; the latitude and longitude of ditto: number of acres in the parish; how watered, &c. &c. accompanied by two maps, one geographical, and the other representing a bird view of it, with a delineation of the nature of the ground, the boundaries of the different baronies or estates, courses of mines and minerals, &c. &c. heights of hills, &c. In the geographical map, the boundaries of city and burough property, royalties, commons, &c. remains of antiquity, fields of battle, ancient seats, ancient churches and chapels, &c. These maps to be on a scale of three inches to a measured mile of 5280 feet.

SECT. 2. Nature of the soils in the parish of A.; size of the farms; state of agriculture; the manner of husbandry; the rent of land; ordinary endurance of leases; some particular clauses and prestations in them; the ordinary produce of the best land in the parish; prices of labour, provisions, and tools of husbandry; how are the women and children employed?

Are there any farming clubs? the extent of the villages—fairs, markets, customs, amusements, dresses where singular, plantations of wood, the price of timber, how conveyed to a market, how to be rendered more easily transported, what diseases infest the trees, what remedies applied.

The number of inhabitants, taken from actual survey. Proportion of the births to the burials for ten years past. An account of the improvements that have been carried on lately in the parish, and by whom. Valued rent of the parish.

SECT. 3. State of the high roads, bridges, navigable canals, &c. &c.: Expenses attending them; what tolls, what materials for repairing? Statute labour what? Give drawings of any remarkable bridges, &c. how supported?

SECT. 4. Mines, minerals, and fossils; stone-quarries; prices of stone, lime, marble, &c.

Coal-mines. Give an accurate account of the time and manner they have been wrought, by whom, and to what extent; number and thickness of teams, quality, dip and rise; how trending; metals cut through in shafting; depths of pits; machinery used in draining them. All accompanied by subterraneous sections, representing the state of the mine, quantity of coal sold annually, &c.

Iron, lead, copper, cobalt, and other minerals discovered, in the same accurate manner. Accompanying these descriptions with specimens of the different articles.

SECT. 5. Police, trade, and manufactures;—description of the nature and extent thereof, whether increasing or otherwise, number of hands employed: Fisheries, where any, to be particularly described, and the promoters of these to be particularly and honourably mentioned.

SECT. 6. The antiquities of the parish, with drawings of such as are any way remarkable; as churches, monuments, obelisks, engraved stones, ancient arms, old castles, or fortifications.

Give a drawing of the church on a scale of ten feet to an inch, with an account of its foundation, ancient name; chapels, succession of ministers, and other particulars relating to ecclesiastical history.

SECT. 7. Miscellaneous observations may conclude the account of the parish; and it will be proper to take notice of any remarkable decorations in the parish, of gentlemen's seats; such as noble mansions, elegant gardens, uncommon trees or vegetables; curious portraits of illustrious or learned persons, and remarkable instances of longevity; of the salubrity or insalubrity of the climate; and, in general, of such matters as could not be properly introduced into the former part of the work.

Accounts of the parishes in Scotland, properly given on such a plan, when deposited in the Museum of the Society, each account, with its accompaniments, being contained in a drawer or repository marked with the name of the parish, and the whole arranged alphabetically, would exhibit a noble and complete survey of this part of the united Kingdoms, and enable any remote or collateral heir to an estate, who could not reap the advantage of his predecessor's experience and observation, to have access at once to every necessary elucidation towards the improvement of his property; and, at the same time, this collection would be a most interesting and useful national attainment.

The collection also of specimens of the mines, minerals, and other fossils, useful in commerce, and forming an essential part of the national stock, would prove an excellent basis for lectures to be given on the mineralogy and rural economy of Scotland; a set of lectures which, if given practically, and by an experienced and intelligent Professor, could not fail of being of the highest importance.

How few country gentlemen, the proprietors of improveable estates, are there who prosecute the learned lucubrations of the University? But if a foundation of useful knowledge of this nature were laid in the early part of life, a thirst for learning in general might be created, and the young heirs of estates enabled to prosecute their improvements, without the risk of imposition, or of wasting their fortunes, as we daily see, on ill-judged projects and injudicious attempts to meliorate their revenues, by enclosing, farming, mining, and other occupations of a similar nature. We might then hope to see many Earls of Findlater and Elgin arise in miniature among our country gentlemen, and a rational system of improvement carried on in every part of the country.

The country would no longer be only the arksome tiresome

abode of those whose narrow fortunes prevent them from flocking to the envied metropolis, or the lounging watering-place.—It would be the scene of happy and useful occupation, and the dreary winter nights would no longer require to be wasted in foolish intemperance, or in the frivolity of cards and dice.—Nature would be studied, and art judiciously employed to unfold her mysteries, and to improve her gifts. The wealth of the country might be increased, and, at the same time, the manners and qualities of the people improved; the greatest object, as I apprehend, that can be presented to the eye of a philosopher, and of a Christian.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

P. P.

P. S. It may be alledged, that fruitless attempts have been formerly made by Mr Maitland, the Laird of Macfarlane; Mr Pennant, and others, to excite a spirit of enquiry into the objects above described, by sending circular letters and queries to the ministers of the different parishes in Scotland; but to this I answer, that a private individual, without a reward, is *one thing*, and a great and respectable Society, with a reward, is *another*.

The Public may depend upon the following being the account of the conduct of the Iris, in the late engagement with the French fleet.

ON the 16th, the Iris being the outermost ship, discovered, and made signal, for fourteen sail in sight; Commodore Johnstone went on board the Iris, and after looking at them, found them to be enemies. The Iris being more than a mile the outermost ship, and nothing near her but two Indians, and having twenty men short of her complement, twenty-two men on shore, and forty-seven sick, and, from her situation, the probability of sustaining a heavy share of the action, Captain Sutton requested the favour of the Commodore to send him a few men, soldiers, or any people that could be spared, to strengthen his crew; to which the Commodore replied, Captain Sutton should take better care of his ship. Before the Commodore had left the Iris ten minutes, the headmost of the enemy's ships came up, got on the Iris's bow, hoisted French colours, first fired a single gun, and then discharged a broadside, flood in a-head of the Iris among the convoy and men of war, and anchored; the other two kept firing without. The action continued for two hours or more very smart, when the French cut, and two of them came ranging alongside the Iris, within less distance than half pistol shot, apparently with an intention to board, but ran under the stern of the Iris, and remained there, keeping up their fire for ten minutes, during which time the Iris had every mast wounded, and her rigging tore to pieces. Immediately after the Iris had got clear of these two, a seventy-four came on her bow so close, that her mizen mast, which was towing, touched the cable of the Iris.

Captain Sutton ordered the marines to fix their bayonets, to support the forecastle, but very fortunately she went clear, and fell with her stern within ten yards of the Iris's broadside; in this situation she lay for half an hour under the fire of the Iris, during which time she had her rigging and hull very much damaged, and before she had got out of the distance of cannon shot from the Iris, her main mast and fore mast were carried away, and she was left without any thing standing.

The action finished at half past twelve; at two, or rather later, the Commodore got under sail the Jupiter, the Hero, Monmouth, and Iris. The Iris was ten minutes after the Hero, and her cable was cut when the Monmouth was within hail. The Iris had her mizen top sail yard gone, and her mizen yard upon deck, and most of her rigging shot away, and every mast wounded.

A little after four, the Commodore hailed the Iris, and told Captain Sutton he was going down to engage immediately. The French were then about six miles to leeward, a west wind, their dismasted ship in tow, and most of their ships with their topmasts clued up, and two of them with their main topsails unclued. The Commodore asked Captain Sutton whether he was ready? to which Captain Sutton replied, As ready as possible, but wished he had a mizen top sail yard up; which the Commodore said was of no signification. Captain Sutton told him, he meant to make no excuses, but would follow him immediately. During the conversation, the fore top-sail yard went away, and the main top mast and main mast, from the wounds they had received, were every moment in danger of doing the same, the main mast having a shot through the centre: this was near five, and a little before six the Commodore made a signal for the line of battle a-head. The Iris got into the line before six, close to the Commodore's stern, and a-breadth the French Commodore, who waited the approach not more than two miles off; his main top sail unclued, sail clued up, so near that Captain Sutton ordered the officers on the lower deck not to suffer the men to fire as the French did, but reserve their fire till they got quite close on board them.

The Commodore now began to bear down, as if to engage, but instantly hauled his wind, and repeated the manœuvre several times, to the surprise of the whole fleet.

At night he made the signal to speak to the sternmost ship, upon which the Iris ran close to him; the Commodore asked Captain Sutton how he was, and desired him to carry all the sail he could for St Jago; Captain Sutton told him he was fearful of carrying much sail on the main mast, as it had a large shot through the center.

Three days after the Commodore got into port, Capt. Sutton waited on him; the Commodore informed him, that he meant to try him by a Court Martial for his conduct on the 16th, but if he chuse to go to England, and carry his letters, he might. Captain Sutton returned on board the Iris, and wrote to the Commodore, to tell him he was conscious of no instance wherein he had not executed his duty to the utmost, of doing any injury to the service, and that he defied the judgment of a Court Martial on his conduct; upon which Captain Sutton was put under an arrest.



HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, June 19.

THE Duke of Richmond presented a petition from the American prisoners in Mill-house prison, Plymouth, complaining of their being deprived of a proper allowance of bread, clothing, &c. His Grace, previous to the delivery of the petition, shortly opened its merits.

The petition was read by the Clerk, at the table, and purposed, that the petitioners were allowed only one pound of bread per diem, whereas the French, Spanish, and Dutch prisoners were allowed one pound and a half. It prayed, therefore, for a larger allowance of bread, and for a regular supply of clothes and other necessities.

After the petition was read, the Duke of Richmond rose, and said, he wished to have so forcible a call upon humanity duly attended to, but in obtaining that object, he meant to allow full time for enquiry into the truth of the allegations of the petition. He should therefore move that the petition lie on the table, and follow that petition with another, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday evening. In the mean time, however, there was one point, to which some of the servants of the Crown ought to speak, and that was, whether the fault abridged in the petition, viz. that the American prisoners were allowed less bread than the French, Spanish, and Dutch prisoners, was founded? If any of the King's servants admitted the truth of the allegation, in that case the House, when in a Committee on Monday evening, might proceed immediately to consider the petition. If, on the other hand, the assertion was not admitted, he should move that the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt Office attend the Committee to verify the fact.

Lord Sandwich said he had not the smallest objection to the motion. That he was not prepared to speak to it of sudden, but on the day mentioned by the noble Duke he would be ready to give the House every information in his power. All he could say at present was, that the American prisoners stood on a very different footing from the prisoners of France, Spain, or Holland; the latter were prisoners of war, in the common acceptation of the words; the former were felons committed to jail by a Magistrate on charge of high treason. There had been, and there necessarily would be, a distinction made between the two species of prisoners. Another thing struck him upon the subject, which was, that the French prisoners being remarkably fond of bread, gave up part of their other allowance to have that of bread increased, and possibly this might make a difference with regard to the fact in question. His Lordship said further, that an exchange of prisoners, man for man, was as much as any nation could expect or desire. What sort of exchange had been established between this country and America? The account stood much in our favour at present, and till America could balance with us, he conceived it would be admitted on all hands, that it was politic and prudent for us to detain those American prisoners we now had in our possession, because, if they were released, it would only be letting loose a number of enemies to annoy our coasts and harbours, with which they were better acquainted than other foes. His Lordship added, that he wished the House to have the matter fully before them, and therefore he should rather hope, that the noble Duke would move, that the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt attend the Committee on Monday evening.

The Duke of Richmond said, he was glad the noble Earl approved of the motion for the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt to attend, which, in consequence, he should make. With regard to the prudence or policy of making a distinction between the American prisoners and the French, Spanish, and Dutch prisoners, that was a consideration foreign from the question, however important and worthy of discussion it might be in itself. His Grace said, it was incumbent on Great Britain, at war with a powerful confederacy, to take especial care that the held out an example of mercy and moderation in every part of the war. If it was known in America, that we treated our prisoners of that continent with inhumanity, the certain consequence would be, that our own people, when captured in America, would be treated with equal cruelty and severity. His Grace likewise stated, that considering the American prisoners as persons committed to prison by a Magistrate on charge of high treason, still they were entitled to the same attention, which the mild nature of our constitution inclined us to shew to other felons; no persons ever being sent to jail as criminals, who were not allowed bread, and proper sustenance.

After more argument, the Duke put his motions, which were severally agreed to.

The order of the day was read for the further consideration of a bill "For the better regulating elections of citizens to serve in Parliament for the city of Coventry." The House went into a Committee, several witnesses were examined, and a short conversation took place, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, and Lord Temple spoke; after which it was moved to adjourn the further consideration till Tuesday next, in order to give time for the parties to send to Coventry for the charter and other papers.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, June 20.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, Lord Sandy's in the chair, and the Almanack bill was read.

The Vice Chancellor of Oxford, Dr Dennis, and a clergyman from Cambridge, were called to the bar and sworn. After which, the Doctor being regularly questioned by Lord Bathurst and the Chancellor, they proved the original charter, granted by Henry the Eighth's time, to the University, for the exclusive right, or rather a licence, to print several books and calendars, among which almanacs were. The Doctor then was asked as to the fund, and the expences of the University, and what was received from Alderman Wright and Co. annually, for the right granted to them of printing certain books?

The witnesses replied to this, that until the late decision in the Common Pleas, the Universities received 550 l. each annually; but that when the point was given against the Stationers Company, to whom the Alderman had leased his right, that annual income ceased.

Here it is necessary to observe, that the purport of the present bill was an additional tax on every sheet almanac; and out of that tax a thousand pounds to be annually divided between Oxford and Cambridge.

The Lord Chancellor, in a very able manner, combated the preamble of the bill, which he said was absurd, and worded in a loose, careless manner, inasmuch that it contradicts itself in several parts; and, exclusive of this, it affected that to be a fact in one place, which it allowed to be dubious in another.

The Lord President replied in defence of the clauses, after which

The Chancellor made very long speech on the occasion, in which he denied the justice of the claim which the Universities made, and exposed, in a very ludicrous point of view, the losses which Oxford stated on account of publishing and printing learned books, which did not in their sale nearly pay even the compositors work. On this idea his Lordship dwelt for a long time, commenting on what the evidence had proved, which was, that the learned University had published what but a few understood, and consequently what the Public would not purchase. His Lordship said, that the Universities had long enjoyed a monopoly, to which they had no legal right, and that it was ridiculous and unjust for them to claim from Parliament a recompence for what they had unlawfully enjoyed; but of which they were legally deprived. As to Cambridge, his Lordship said, they had a surplus in their treasury, and therefore were not to be considered as in a needy state. Indeed, they had only published books for common understanding, and consequently were gainsay that vulgar plan; but the *earlier* publishers had lost, because the eastern language was not much in fashion. His Lordship said, that this, of all times, was the most improper to lay additional taxes on the people.

The Archbishop of Canterbury made a short reply, and was followed by

Lord Walsingham, in a most excellent speech, in favour of literature, in which his Lordship appeared the orator, the politician, and the scholar. His words were the best chosen, and his style peculiarly elegant.

The clauses were then read throughout; and the Chancellor having given up any further contest, the Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the bill without any amendments. The House was then adjourned, and adjourned; after which the Chancellor went up to Lord Walsingham, and taking him by the hand said, that he hoped to hear him speak often.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, June 20.

Read a second time the bill to prevent the stealing of lead, iron bars, &c.

Agreed to the amendments made to the Bank Charter Bill, and the Hemp and Flax Seed Bills, and ordered them to be engrossed.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration his Majesty's Message; Lord North moved that the Committee would enable the King by a vote of credit of

1,000,000 l. to take such measures as the exigency of affairs might require.

Sir Edward Astley expressed his surprise how Ministers, after having already obtained grants to the amount of 24,000,000 l. could think of making a further demand of 1,000,000 l. and his wonder was the greater, as the Session had lasted so long, that there could be but a short intermission between the next and the present Session of Parliament; beside the nation was so impoverished, that even men of the greatest estates felt the consequences of the war; for he knew of an estate which had been bought for 2000 l. that had been lately sold for only 400 l.

Mr Turner also declared himself astonished that Ministry could be so audacious as to call for another million, after so many millions had been already voted. He had promised his constituents never to vote for any supply, in consequence of the American war; and he would never break his promise; consequently he should vote against the present motion. Notwithstanding this opposition, the vote of credit passed.

The bill for making the collectors of the Land-Tax pay in their collections by a given time, or forfeit their poundage, was next read.

Mr St Andrew St John argued against it; and endeavoured to prove, by arithmetical calculation, that if the bill should pass, the place of a collector of the Land Tax would not be worth 15 l. a year; and consequently no man of character would take it.

Lord Nugent, on the contrary, maintained, that let the salary of the collectors be what it might, still the employment would be lucrative; of the collectors were bankers, and turned the publick money to account; while it remained in their hands; and such as were not bankers, got such a premium for placing their money in banks, that they derived emoluments from this kind of commerce, much greater than their salaries.

Lord North admitted, that if the bill should pass, the place of collector would be less beneficial than at present; and therefore, in order to balance the losses and gains between the collectors and the publick, he would, if he could, draw a line between the counties near London, those that were more remote, and those most remote. This however, he said, would require much time and industry; and as the year was now pretty far advanced, and the publick could not gain much for the present year, if the bill should now pass, he had no objection that it should be passed over to another Session; for which purpose he moved, that the next reading should be adjourned for three months. This motion being carried, the bill fell of course for the present.

Mr Fox next produced a petition from the American prisoners similar to that presented by the Duke of Richmond to the House of Lords.

Mr Gagey, sen. said, the prisoners were treated as well as any other in the kingdom, who were his Majesty's subjects, intimating thereby that they were detained as felons, rather than prisoners of war.

Mr Burke joked a little with him on his *embouys*; and expressed an opinion, that if the Hon. Gentleman had measured out provisions to the Americans, and had in the measuring been guided by his own personal feelings, the American prisoners would have had but little cause to complain.

Mr Gagey offended at the allusion, replied, that he felt for the distress of the prisoners as much as the Hon. member, who had been so hallow as to defend to personalities.

It was then ordered, that the petition lie upon the table.

Mr Fox's marriage act was afterwards sent to a Committee, General Burgoyne in the chair, when a debate took place on the different clauses, which lasted till half past nine. During the debate Lord Mahon was up more than twenty times; many other members did not fall much in it of him. At last, three clauses were carried:—One, That the age (viz. twenty-one) before which marriage could not be performed without nullity, except in consequence of the publication of bans, or consent of parents or guardians, should be changed; and that in future marriage might be valid between a man of eighteen years of age, and a woman of sixteen; every marriage between persons under those ages to be null, unless preceded by a publication of bans, or the consent of parents.

Lord Mahon wished to take away the nullity of marriage, if performed between persons of any age above twelve on the woman's side, and fourteen of the man; saying, he could not consent that any marriage once performed and consummated should be null. However, he objected to the ages of sixteen and eighteen, and thought that something short of nullity should be enacted, to prevent marriages between persons so young as sixteen and eighteen. The Committee divided on the clause, when there appeared for sixteen and eighteen,

Ayes,	37
Not,	6
—	—
Majority,	31

The next point was, that all marriages between persons of the ages above described should be performed in churches, or parochial chapels, under the penalty of being null and void; and that if any marriage should, after the first of the present June, be celebrated without an exact observance of the formalities prescribed, cohabitation for one year, should be a sufficient supplement to do away the informality, and make the marriage binding. A clause was also brought and agreed to, by which clergymen marrying people, without observing the requisite formalities, are freed from the ignominy of transportation; but are still left exposed to penalties enacted by former statutes, and liable to indictments for misdemeanors. The bill was then read through, clause by clause, after which the Chairman left the chair; and about a quarter before ten the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 21.

Petersburg, May 24. The agreement of his Prussian Majesty to join the armed neutrality was formally signed last week by the Ministry and the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary.

Paris, June 13. Our last letters from Brest, bring advice of Comte Guichen's arrival at that place, and that this event had occasioned the greatest rejoicing, which lasted for several days. The Admiral's orders were to sail on the first fair wind, so that his squadron is supposed now to be out at sea. The Spanish fleet has been seen off Oporto, and it is reported that 16 of their ships are to join Comte Guichen's squadron.

It is now generally believed that a second action has taken place between the Admirals Arbuthnot and Destouches, which, it is said, has been confirmed by a private letter received here from an officer on board one of our ships.

Amsterdam, June 14. According to the last letters from St Eutatia, received by way of St Christopher, we learn, that when the English took the Barbary, they burnt the plantations of Mr Binkes, and transported the militia to St Christopher's.

LONDON.

Tuesday night, the Earl of Harrington arrived at Lord George Germaine's, in Pall-Mall, with dispatches from Governor Dalling, at Jamaica, brought over in the Grenville packet, Captain Tankersfield, which sailed from thence the 28th of April; she brings intelligence of a great many Dutch vessels being captured by the ships on that station, and likewise of two Spanish transports belonging to the expedition which went against Pensacola, being taken by one of our frigates, and carried into Port Royal. On the 1st of June they spoke with the outward-bound Quebec and Newfoundland fleets, all well.

Yesterday, Lord Elphinstone was introduced to his Majesty, upon his succeeding to that title, and most graciously received.

Yesterday, General Cunningham took leave of his Majesty at St James's, on his going to New York with the troops bound for America.

Yesterday Count Bellegio, the Imperial Ambassador, had a long conference with his Majesty, at the levee at St James's.

Yesterday after the council at St James's, broke up, the great seal was put to dispatches for the Hon. Mr Fitzherbert,

His Majesty's Resident at the Court of Brussels.

Yesterday the Earl of Harrington was at court, and had a long conference.

The Grenville packet has brought the following intelligence from Jamaica, viz. that a flag of truce arrived at Port Royal, from the Spanish Main, the same week she sailed, with a confirmation of a rebellion raging in the northerly provinces of Peru, with this addition, that similar commotions have broke out in the middle and southern provinces in that empire; & Prince lineally descended from the Incas, having been solemnly crowned King of Peru; that he is at the head of 20,000 men; and that several large bodies of troops are in arms, in different parts of that country, led by men resolutely determined to shake off the Spanish yoke, and to establish, at the risk of their lives, and every thing dear to them, their new sovereign upon the throne of their ancestors.

The advices respecting the defeat of the Spaniards at Pensacola, say, that Don Galvez, having about 1800 soldiers with him from the Havannah, besides 1000 lately arrived from Europe, and sent after him, had attempted a general storm, but was repulsed with nearly the loss of his whole army, while the British sustained but very trifling loss. Several pieces of cannon, ammunition, mortars, &c. are reported to have fallen into our hands, with a large sum of money in dollars.

This morning some dispatches were received from Admiral Darby; and it is said that the French fleet, under the command of M. la Motte Piquet, is still in Brest harbour.

Yesterday Admiral Digby was at the levee at St James's, and took leave of his Majesty on his setting off for America.

This morning, twenty sail of ships from the Baltic arrived in the river.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 21.

" This day, in the House of Lords, in a Committee of Privileges, Lord Sandy's in the Chair, the adjourned consideration of Colonel Twisleton's claim to the barony of Saye and Sele, came on for a further hearing, when several witnesses were examined at the bar; after which the counsel were ordered to withdraw.

" The Lord Chancellor then stated the nature of the claim, and the effect of the evidence that had been adduced, in substantiating the same; and concluded by moving, that it was their Lordships opinion, that Colonel Twisleton had made out his claim to the barony of Saye and Sele, and was entitled to the same. The motion was put, and agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

" Lord Sandy then reported the resolution, to which the House agreed, and ordered the same to be reported to his Majesty.

" The House then broke up, and adjourned till to-morrow, when counsel will be heard against the Duke of Atholl's bill.

" Mr Ord brought up a report from the Committee of Supplies, that they had agreed to give the sum of one million Sterling as a vote of credit for the service of the year 1781.

" Mr Fox considered this as a second budget; and he was very much against this motion. Before the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury should have proposed any such sum by way of a vote of credit, it was incumbent upon him to shew, and to evince by facts, that the sums already bestowed for the public service were in reality expended for that purpose. He adverted to our outward-bound Jamaica fleet being obliged to go north about; and asked, if so humiliating an expedient would have been adopted last war? He affirmed farther, that our fleet in every quarter of the world was inferior to that of the enemy; in the East Indies, in the West Indies, and in North America. If our fleet had relieved Gibraltar, that was owing to the French and Spanish fleets not having been united, at the time when that relief was effected. He then observed upon Commodore Johnstone's conduct, which he said was more exposed to censure than that of those officers whom Commodore had so freely condemned. Mr Fox affirmed that Commodore Johnstone's force was superior to that of the enemy by 400 guns; yet we all know the issue of the contest. All that could be said was, that Commodore Johnston was not beat. Mr Fox wished to know whether there would ever be an end to this war, and whether there was any appearance of our being nearer to an end of it now than we were seven years ago?

" Lord North answered to Mr Fox, that if any objection had been made to this vote; it should have been made at the beginning of the session, when the great question of carrying on the American war was agitated. His Lordship maintained, that in most parts we were equal to the enemy, and in some superior. Here he spoke much of the relief of the fortres of Gibraltar. He said, that the superiority of the enemy at some places was owing to their inferiority in others: for they could not defend with equal success their frontiers in every part, and at the same time make attacks upon their adversary. As to the leeward fleet going north about, Lord North observed, that precautions had been taken to prevent that seeming act of submission, but that other parts of the service which were indispensable had rendered those precautions abortive. Here he spoke of the points at which Admiral Daubigny and other Admirals were to have met, after effecting their various objects. His Lordship said, that he would not pretend to enter into a detail of naval operations; but he was fully persuaded, that were the Honourable Commodore present, he would fully justify all his proceedings; and till that time all justification was premature.

" Mr Fox acknowledged that Mr Johnstone was a very great Parliamentary speaker; and he had not the least doubt, were he present, that he would make a very handsome shew of his conduct. But Mr Fox formed his opinions by facts, not by words. Mr Fox alledged, that it was on account of Commodore Johnstone's Parliamentary abilities, and from the smartness of the numberless arrows which Mr Johnstone had showered upon the Treasury Bench, when he was in opposition to Government, that he had been appointed to the supreme and important command over the head of elder officers.

" Lord North answered to Mr Fox, that Mr Johnstone was, as he had rightly observed, a very great Parliamentary speaker. He added, that he had often spoken on the side of Government; and that, therefore, it was more likely that Ministry should keep him at home, and in that House, where there was so great need of good speakers on the side of Government, than that he should be sent to a remote quarter of the world, on a separate command.

" Mr Byng asked, whether our negative victories were to be topics of positive praise? Whether our escape at Guilford, and our not having surrendered Gibraltar, were to be considered as heroic deeds fitted to rouse the pride of Englishmen?

" Mr Byng, in the course of several observations on what had fallen from Lord North, threw out a political idea, which deserves to be recorded. He said, that the French were not in earnest about afflicting the Spaniards, to regain the fortres of Gibraltar from the English; because, while it remained in their hands, a motive would still exist with the Spaniards to adhere to the family compact, and to be the worst enemies of the English.

" Mr Dempster said, that he had lived in habits of friendship with the Hon. Commodore alluded to, both when he opposed the measures of Government and when supported them. He still had a good opinion of him, notwithstanding this vicissitude of opinion; and he added, that men might have reasons for espousing one side,

" The Bank charter bill was read a third time, and passed.  
" In a Committee on Mr Phillips's powder bill, went through the same, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow."

Yesterday the Lord Provost received by express, from the Mayor of Berwick, the following letter, received by him from Mr Gilbert Selby, dated *Holy-Island, June 23.*

" SIR,

" THERE is a lugger privateer without the Fair Islands, which took a sloop in your bay last night, and run a brig on shore from Leith. The brig is come into our harbour, with several others, for safety. I am, respectfully," &c.

" To the Worshipful the Mayor of Berwick."

The Lord Provost immediately sent notice of the above intelligence to Admiral Parker in Leith Roads, who yesterday returned for answer, that two cutters had been dispatched in pursuit of the enemy, and were still cruising for that purpose.

Yesterday, arrived in Leith Roads, his Majesty's ship Suffolk, having under her convoy the ten West Indiamen, mentioned in our last as having been left in the Orkneys.

This fleet has undergone a great deal of distress, having been put under short allowance almost from the time of leaving Jamaica. The tediousness of the passage, having sailed the 16th of March, added not a little to their calamity. Being able to procure, at their departure from Jamaica, only one month's provision, owing to the devastation made on the island by the hurricane, their situation may easier be figured than described. Numbers have died on the passage; many more are sick, and bad of the scurvy; and, had it not been for the capture of the French man of war the Marquis de la Fayette, and the re-capture of the Liverpool transport, it is hard to say what might have been the fate of the whole fleet, both having provisions on board.

We hear, that apartments are to be fitted up, on the top of St Giles's church, for the reception of the prisoners belonging to the Marquis la Fayette.

A report has been circulated yesterday and this day, with more than ordinary assiduity, purporting, that a descent had been made upon Shetland by the Dutch, wherein they had been beat off with great slaughter. The loss of the Sutherland Fencible men, who at present garrison the fort there, was said to have been twenty-five privates killed, and one officer. We have been at pains to get at the bottom of this matter. The result of our enquiries has been, that the whole is a manifest falsehood, trumpeted up by one of those idle insignificant beings, known in this city by the honourable appellation of a *Hummer*.

A Female Child, about fifteen or eighteen months old, was exposed early upon Tuesday morning the 19th instant, in a stain in Liberton's Wynd in this City. The Child is of fair complexion, with yellow or reddish hair, had a ruff or outstriking about her mouth or chin at the time, and was dressed in a dirty chequered frock, the other small clothes old and dirty, and wrapped in an old dirty tangle blanket.

Any person who can give information of the person or persons who has been guilty of this act of inhumanity, by applying to Richard Richardson, Kirk Treasurer of this City, will receive a reward of Two Guineas, upon the guilty person's being convicted.

*Extract of a letter from Exmouth, June 23.*

" We had the pleasure of writing you yesterday, to which we beg leave to refer.

" About six o'clock last night, the privateer, mentioned in our last, returned from the Firth, and stood right out to sea. About nine, on seeing a brig and sloop coming down, she turned and gave chase to the sloop, which we have reason to believe she took or firing a gun. We immediately got a large fire lighted on our Firth, which the brig observing, saluted us with two guns, and crowded all the sail she could; she came close by here, but the tide being unluckily out, the durst not venture to take the harbour. The privateer had by this time come off from the sloop, in pursuit of the brig, which every body thought would very soon be made a prize of; but we are happy to hear, that she escaped by running ashore on the sands to the southward of Berwick, from which she luckily got off this morning (we suppose without damage) and was seen to proceed on her voyage. The privateer was seen about five o'clock, with the sloop in company. Charity seems here even to get the better of self-interest and preservation; for, by giving signals, we certainly expose our town to a cannonading from the enemy, and perhaps a plundering too. God knows! we would cut a poor figure, were even twenty men to land upon us, having neither guns to prevent a landing, nor a single soldier to lead on those who would willingly stand in defence of their neighbours and property."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sorbie, in the county of Galloway, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated June 20. 1781.*

" Yesterday, about nine o'clock of the evening, we had a most dreadful storm here. The thunder and lightning were truly awful in their appearance, and also in their effects: For, about half past nine, the lightning killed two people, mother and daughter, in a house of this village. The house has three rooms, or apartments, in length. The daughter was entertaining two young men in the west room, up one pair of stairs. One of the men escaped untouched: The other had his right hand and arm from the elbow much burnt; the arm of his shirt on the side where he was struck quite consumed; and his coat, which was of woolen cloth, has one hole at the elbow, and another lower down at the cuff; and, from the one hole to the other, the coat is singed. His left hand was also struck, but inconsiderably. He had a pair of coarse worsted stockings drawn over a pair of thread, as he had been riding: One of the worsted pair had a very small hole near the knee, at which the matter had entered, and burnt his leg a little.

" The mother was in the low room in the east end of the house, with a boy who was assisting her to put a curtain upon the window. The boy was struck on the lower part of the belly, very slightly, with the figure of a star.

" The bodies of the mother and daughter were a little discoloured, but their bones quite firm; only, the daughter's shoulder was dislocated, and the bone split.—They were all struck so near about the same time, that, as yet, none can say who was first. I was sent for immediately, and found them all upon the ground."

*Extract of a letter from Londonderry, June 12.*

" Sunday, the French prize, the *Countess de Maurepas*, was brought in near the quay; the wounded men are put into the hospital, and the prisoners are sent to Belfast.

" Friday, an American vessel, laden with slaves, bound for Portugal, prize to the *Lydia* of Liverpool, put into this river."

*Extract of a letter from Cork, June 14.*

" Seven ships laden with oats, from

privateer. One of them was ransomed for 900 guineas. This will be a great loss to us, as they were all engaged to bring coal to this city. If our trade be not better protected, we shall, in all probability, spend but a very uncomfortable winter, as Landore coal now sells at 6s. 6d. per barrel.

" On the 11th inst. lat. 49° 30' long. 16° the Queen Charlotte, of London, fell in with four American privateers, two of 20 guns each, and the other two of 18, six, nine, and twelve pounders, one of which she took, in sight of the rest, called the Essex, mounting 20 guns, and 134 men, and carried her into Kinseley; the other three are still hovering off this coast.

" On Tuesday last, the ceremony of giving a name to the new fortification, near Prince Rupert's Tower, was performed; at one o'clock, General Mocher, attended by a number of officers, assembled on the works, and the following orders being read, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from Carlisle Fort, which was answered by eleven guns from each of the batteries on Spike Island, Ram Head, and Roach's Tower, at the same time. The Repulse man of war, just then entering the harbour in full sail, was in the midst of this fire, which added to the appearance of fifteen sail of his Majesty's ships displaying their colours, at once exhibited a scene equally grand and beautiful. After the ceremony, the General, and all the gentlemen present, sat down to a collation, in a tent erected for the purpose, when, with the usual roasts, prosperity, honour, and permanency was drunk to Carlisle Fort; and the evening concluded in harmony and good humour.

**GENERAL ORDERS. Cork, 12th June 1781.**

" His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having, at the request of Major General Mocher, been pleased to consent that the fort now erected on the east side of the harbour of Cork, shall bear the name of Carlisle, as an honourable record that such a work was perfected during his administration of the government of this kingdom: The General directs, that from henceforth, in all military transactions, it be distinguished by that name accordingly; and that, at one o'clock this day, nineteen guns shall be fired from Carlisle Fort, and the compliment be returned by eleven guns from all the forts in the harbour."

*Extract of a letter from Galway (Ireland), June 14.*

" This day put back to our road, the Worley transport, Capt. Meadley, after being chased off the Balsques, by four sail of men of war, supposed to be French, and by altering his course, and thick weather coming on, he got clear of them."

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 19.*

" The privateers of the enemy now swarm in this channel, so that if the Lords of the Admiralty do not immediately perform their promise, its navigation will in a few months more be at an end. It is, however, with much satisfaction, we have it in our power to acquaint our readers, that three of our linen ships have got safe into Chester, as appears from the following letter received yesterday by the master of the Exchange Coffee House:

**Mr MARK HAMILTON,**

" The Hopewell, William Hughes master, and the Newry Packet, Thomas Fearon master, both from Newry, with linen cloth arrived here last night, all well. The Betty, Evans, Roberts master, from Dublin, is also safe arrived at Parkgate.

**Friday morning, Wm. NEWCOMB GEOGHEGAN. Chester, June 15. 1781.**

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 20.*

" On Tuesday the 3d of June instant, a prize which had been taken off North Faro, by a Liverpool privateer, put into the road of Portrush, as the wind was not fair for Liverpool. At that time there happened to be two Isle of Man boats in the bay, supposed to be smugglers. They boarded the prize early on Monday morning, and took possession of her, knocked down the prize-master, and overpowered the small crew; and were preparing to carry her off, when Capt. Kearns, with some revenue officers, got acquainted with the business, and called on Mr Cromie, who commanded a volunteer company in that neighbourhood, for his assistance, manned two boats with volunteers, and, by his and Captain Kearns's spirited exertions (after chasing some time), came up with them, and after firing into them they surrendered. Four of the ringleaders were sent, under a guard, to Carrickfergus."

#### LEITH SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVED.

June 21. Janet and Margaret, Muir, from N. Berwick, with grain.  
22. Betsey, Henderson, from Bo'ness, with porter.  
23. Betsey, Johnstone, from Glasgow, with goods.  
25. Peggy, Maclarin, from Inverness, with goods.  
Jean, Brown, from Carron, with ditto.  
Elizabeth, Tuncan, from Longniddry, with stones.  
And three sloops with coals.

##### SAILED.

Carron Packet, Walker, for Carron, with goods.  
Thomas, Grant, for Aberdeen, with ditto.

Berwick Merchant, Miller, for Berwick, with ditto.

*Gone to the Roads to join the convoy.*

Mary and Nancy, Horn, of Dundee, for Copenhagen, lead.

Greenhead, Sibyl, of Leith, for ditto, with ditto.

Eagle, Shepherd, of Dundee, for ditto, with ditto.

Providence, Hurton, of Bridlington, for ditto, with ditto.

Friendship, Preston, of ditto, for ditto, with ditto.

Peggy, Cannon, of Berwick, for ditto, with ditto.

Jean, Scott, of Dundee, for ditto, with ditto.

And three sloops with coals.

*Gone to the Roads to join the convoy.*

Jamaica Planter, Thomson, of London.

Jean, Taylor, of Shields.

Flora, Ayrstone, of Whitby.

Sally, Bell, of London.

Nottingham, Hind, of ditto.

Hannah, Barris, of ditto.

British Queen, Hodge, of ditto.

Nathaniel Ballie, More, of ditto.

Diana, Cleland, of ditto.

Ahly, —, of ditto.

Ward, Spencer, of ditto.

Providence and Nancy, Ramfay, of Whitby.

Fortune, Halder, of Scarborough.

Peggy, Armstrong, of Shields.

Keppe, Appleton, of Scarborough.

Hopewell, Cots, of ditto.

Mercery, Gibbons, of Liverpool.

**ORKNEY SHIPPING.**

*In the harbour of Stromness, June 15.*

Prince Rupert, Fowler; King George, Richards; Sea Horse, Christopher; all from London for Hudson Bay, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the *Tartar*.

*In Kirkwall Roads.*

The Ann, Stewart, from Leith, and the James and Robert, Balfour, from Norway.

**PASSED THE SOUND.**

June 3. Betsey and Mary, of and for Borrowstounness, Grindlay, from Menel, with logs.

**ARRIVED, AND REMAINS FOR CONVOY.**

Rise Merchant, of and for the same.

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IMPORTED in the St Joaquim and St Roza, Francisco Jose, from Lisbon, the following Articles,

**LISBON WINE, in pipes; Great Salt; Cork;**

Turkey and common Figs, in srails; Mucatell Raisins, in jars; Olives, in jars; with a parcel of Olive Oil, in pipes and quarter casks.

Persons intending to purchase, will please apply to GAVIN KEMPT in Canongate, or to Mr George Bell, wine-cooper in Leith.

THE CREDITORS of the deceased **THOMAS SANSON**, late Saddler in Dunbar, are desired to lodge in the hands of John Tait town-clerk of Dunbar, a note of debts due to them, specifying how they are instructed, so as measures may be taken for the speedy payment of them.

THE EDINBURGH and ABERDEEN FLY,

B Y

Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, &c.

SET out on Monday the 25th day of June instant, and will continue to go from Mr MASON's Inn, Aberdeen, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the morning; arrives at Edinburgh next day;—and from JOHN DUMBRECK's, at the head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning; arrives at Aberdeen next evening. The passengers both ways lie at Perth, from whence the above Fly sets out every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning; and arrives at Edinburgh the same day;—and for Aberdeen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrives there at night.

Tickets between Edinburgh and Perth, 11s.; dit

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, JUNE 20. 1781.  
BY an act passed in the present Session of Parliament, it is enacted, "That every master or mistress, who, on the 21st day of May 1781, shall retain or employ any male servant in the capacity of *Maitre d' hotel*, House-steward, Master of the Horse, Groom of the Chamber, Valet de Chambre, Butler, Under Butler, Clerk of the Kitchen, Confectioner, Cook, House-porter, Footman, Running Footman, Coachman, Groom, Postillion, Stable-boy, and the respective helpers in the stables of such coachman, groom, or postillion, or in the capacity of a gardener, (not being a day-labourer) Park-keeper, Game-keeper, Huntsman, or Whipper-in, respectively chargeable by an act made in the 17th year of the reign of his present Majesty, whether such servants shall then be retained or employed in one or more of the said capacities or in any other business jointly with one or more of the said capacities of a servant, shall, within forty days after the said 21st day of May 1781, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where any such Master or Mistress respectively shall then be resident, a correct list, signed by him or her, (or by his or her known steward or agent;) in which list shall be inserted or specified the true number of male servants by him or her at that time retained or employed, the Christian and Surname of each such servant, the office or capacity in or for which each servant is retained or employed; and, every such Master or Mistress shall respectively, at the time of delivering in such list, pay down the duties by the said act imposed for every male servant so retained and employed."

It is further enacted, "That from and after the said 21st day of May 1781, if any master or mistress shall, at any time, retain or employ any male servant in any of the capacities aforesaid, on whom respectively the duty of twenty-one shillings is imposed, and shall neglect to make out, sign, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, correct lists of the true number of male servants by him or her respectively retained or employed in manner and form, and within the times by the said act directed, and to make payment of the duty, or having delivered such lists, and made such payments, shall not renew such lists and payments yearly, he or she shall respectively forfeit and lose, for each offence, the sum of TWENTY POUNDS."

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, desirous of cautioning all persons against inadvertently incurring the penalties imposed by this act, do hereby give notice to all concerned, That, from and after the 1st day of July next, the Commissioners will be under the necessity of receiving information against such masters or mistresses, who, on or before that day, shall not have delivered in lists of, and made payment of the duties on such male servants as were employed and retained by them on the 21st day of May last, which lists must be delivered, and the duty paid, either at the Chief Office of Excise in EDINBURGH, or at the Excise-Office nearest to the place of residence of the persons liable to the payment of such duties.

By order of the Commissioners,  
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

### SALE OF HOUSES AND SHOPS,

WITHIN THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th June inst. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

SEVERAL HOUSES AND SHOPS, lying in the Town of Edinburgh, in the following different LOTS:

I. A Dwelling-House, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, closets, &c. being the second storey of the first tenement below Halkerton's wynd, entering from the High street, presently possessed by Mr Hardie baker, at the rent of 20*l.* sterling.

II. A House and Shop fronting the High street, immediately above Gray's Clofe, presently possessed by John Ronaldson grocer, at the yearly rent of 15*l.* 8*s.* sterling; with the small House under the above, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Walter Forbes, at the yearly rent of 4*l.* 8*s.* sterling.

III. A Dwelling-House, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, being the third storey of Robertson's lands in Todrick's wynd, possessed by Mrs Rae, at the yearly rent of 6*l.* 12*s.* sterling; with a Garret in the said land, rented at 1*l.* 2*s.* and a laigh Cellar in the said wynd, possessed by Mrs Littlejohn.

The title-deeds, with the articles and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of William Henry writer, at Mr Anderson's, St John's street, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

### AD JOURNED

### JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 18th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDES and HILTON MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots.

#### LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitson, called LEETSIDES, lying in the united part of Whitson and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is

L. 348 8 9 9-12ths

#### DEDUCTION.

Ministers stipend, L. 8 13 10  
Schoolmaster's salary, 0 9 4 9-12ths

Feu-duties of part of the lands which hold of subject-superiors, 1 4 5 6-12ths  
Blanch duties, 0 0 6 6-12ths

10 7 8 9-12ths

Total free rent,

L. 338 1 0 3 12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths

The lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown by lease. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunfermline, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The houses and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, stables, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

#### LOT II.

The Lands of HILTON MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is

L. 36 0 0

Deductions,

Minister's stipend 0 0 2 10  
Schoolmaster's salary 0 0 4 1  
Blanch duties 0 0 0 12

0 7 0 4

Total free rent

L. 35 12 11 1

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 748 12 11 1

The lands, a branch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot I. and are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fenceable. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-elder of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of rents, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwickshire.

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### NOTICE.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of WILLIAM and JOHN MACFARLANS, Esqrs. desire the said Creditors, or their doers properly authorized, to meet in the house of Charles Walker viatiner, Writer-Court, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th day of June cur. at one o'clock afternoon; when matters of some importance are to be laid before them.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th of June inst. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, the Twenty-Shilling Land of OVER CRAIGENDBAY, the Twenty-Shilling Land of NETHER CRAIGENDBAY of old extent, and that part of the two and a half merk land of Nether Craigendbay, commonly called the ONE MERK LAND of CRAIGEND, lying in the parish of Kells, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rental, after deducting one

fifth part for teinds, is L. 47 14 8 1-4th.

And the value at twenty years purchase,

with the addition of five years purchase

of the free teind is L. 1001 13 3 11-12ths.

The lands hold blench of the Crown. They are of very considerable extent, and are situated upon the water of Dee, about five miles from the town of New Galloway, and upon the great road to Newton-Stewart.

The articles of sale and progres may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute clerk of Session. And further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, in the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th of July next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of WHITSTONHILL, and WHITSTONHILLBRAE, with the Tiends thereof, lying upon the water of Milk, in the parish of Tundergarth, stewartry of Annandale, and shire of Dumfries.

The above land held feu of the Viscount of Stormont; and the proven free rent is 32*l.* 8*s.* and the proven value 7*s.* 4*d.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Mr Stevenson, depute clerk of Session; and the progres and other particulars in the hands of William Dick writer to the signet, or John Aitken junior, writer in Dumfries.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th day of June current, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, The following SUBJECTS in LOTS.

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Estate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the mansion-house, garden, orchard, and Salmon-fishing in the river of Nith.

Also, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as possessed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KIRK MILL, with the arrefted miltures of the same; all lying in the parish of Keir, and shire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the said lands of Waterside is proven to be worth 97*l.* 1*s.* 40*d.* sterling, which was valued at 25 years purchase, being

L. 2441 0 20

13 3 4

— L. 2454 4 2

L. 2300

1124 18 3 1 1

— 2875 18 1 1 1

L. 1100

774 13 4

L. 630

L. 4030

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth storey of that great tenement called *Fisher's Land*, situated on the south side of the Lawn Market Street of Edinburgh, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber to the street, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, closets, cellar, garret, and other conveniences; the proven rent whereof is 36*l.* Sterling, and the upset-price, at twelve years purchase, was 452*l.* Sterling, but is now lowered to 400*l.*

The lands of Waterside are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Scarr, with a commanding prospect of that water, and the river of Nith for several miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thorhills; and there is a genteel modern mansion-house and offices upon them. The house consists of a kitchen, common parlour, servants hall, cellars, and milk-house, in the ground-storey; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dressing-room, and large bed closet, on the first floor; five bed-chambers and two closets on the second floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-house, bake-house, coach-house, two stables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniences, necessary for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.—The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well filled with barren timber, and stocked with a variety of the best kind of fruit-trees. There is also a very considerable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon these lands; and the greatest part of the whole is inclosed and subdivided, particularly those parts lying adjacent to the mansion-house are subdivided into several inclosures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements which may be done at an easy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a constant supply of what lime may be necessary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very considerable expence within these few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley. There is also a very extensive thrile belonging to this mill.—The purchaser of Lot I. will have a right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robson, tenant in Mains of Waterside, will show the lands of Waterside and Penfillan, in Lot I.; and the house in Edinburgh may be seen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of Session; or William Moffat writer in Edinburgh. Persons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will please apply to the said William Moffat.

### EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 23d day of July 1781, the CITY of EDINBURGH'S PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying eleven stone, the best of three four-mile heats. No horse that ever won a plate or purse of 50*l.* Sterling will be allowed to start.

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, will be run for, over the same course, the best of three four-mile heats, the LADY'S SUBSCRIPTION of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. Six years old, 9 stone 5 lib.  
Five years old, 8 stone 9 lib. Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, will be run for over the same course, the best of three four-mile heats, the LADY'S SUBSCRIPTION of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib.  
Five years old, 8 stone. Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY, the 26th, will be run for over the same course, the best of three four-mile heats, the NOBLES and GENTLEMEN'S SUBSCRIPTION of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib.

Five years old, 8 stone. Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of July, will be run for, FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Right Honourable SIR LAURENCE DUNDAS, Baronet, member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, by real hunters, hunted in Scotland last season, carrying eleven stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

No horse, &c. to be entitled to start for this Purse, that ever was in sweeps before the first day of March 1781, for the purpose of running for any match or plate, hunting-matches and plates only excepted. And all former winners of this purse will be excluded.

On SATURDAY, the 28th, will be run for, the best of three four-mile heats, the NOBLES and GENTLEMEN'S SUBSCRIPTION of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying eleven stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

The horses, mares, and geldings, must be booked by the clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the Races, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon: And the owners of such horses or servants must then produce the proper certificates. And no scaffolds to be erected without first obtaining the authority of the Magistrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the race-week, and Assemblies as usual.

LORD HADDON,  
SIR JOHN SCOTT, Bart.  
ALEX. RENTON, Esq;

Stewards.

### ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day